matters of a serious nature not taken up. If the President would extend the time by 15 minutes, they could be taken up. It is only ¾ of an hour that was utilised for question purposes. I wish to draw your attention to that.

President.—You want 15 minutes more?

Dr. A. R. Menon.—Yes, Sir.

President.—Under these special circumstances, I grant 15 minutes extra.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—On a point of order. If once the President has ruled, I submit that, under the Rules, he has no right to withdraw.

President.—The right of re-consideration also rests with the President.

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—If 15 minutes more are allowed for questions and answers, then the time available for the voting of demands for grants under Agriculture and Panchayats would be less than what it would be.

President.—My point is that, when you say I have no right of re-consideration, I cannot reconcile my position to it. Always we must be open to conviction. We are always apt to err, and it is only right and proper that we must correct our errors. To err is human. Can I not revise my ruling?

Mr. A. Sankara Puduval.—They can be taken into account in next day's questions.

Dr. A. R. Menon—Rules do not allow these questions to be asked to-morrow.

President.—It may be that I have gone wrong.

Mr. A. B. Salem.—There is no rule, as my Hon'ble friend has stated, in the Council Rules.

President.—I think I can re-consider my ruling.

A Residential School for the children of the depressed classes.

93. Mr. K. T. Mathew.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Government is aware that a residential school for the children of the so-called depressed classes is being maintained by the Government of Pudukkottai;

(b) if the Government is not aware, whether the Government will enquire and find out the fact;

(c) whether there is any such school in our State?

Mr. C. Matthai.—The Government are not aware.

(b) Yes.

(c) No.

Financial help for the development of handicraft.

94. Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether they will give any financial help to

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schools for the development of handicraft teaching, at least, in the current year.

Mr. C. Matthai.—In Sirkar schools provision is made for the development of handicrafts as far as funds would permit. In regard to aided schools the expenditure on this account is expected to be met from the grant of 12½ per cent given for contingencies.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—From the answer it seems that no special grant is allowed for handicraft teaching in aided schools, nor is any amount seen provided for it in the budget. Now, I ask whether there is any special reason, for the differential treatment with regard to aided schools and Sirkar schools.

President.—In the case of Sirkar schools, there is no question of grants arising; but the grant is only with reference to aided schools. Where is the differential treatment?

Mr. C. Matthai.—The grant allowed for contingencies at 12½ per cent may be utilised for handicraft purposes also.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—The grant is paid for the same thing as in the Sirkar schools, and the conditions in both the schools are the same.

President.—You say the same amount provided for handicraft in Sirkar schools may be given to aided schools in the shape of grant?

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—What is the reason for the Government to have this differential treatment with regard to aided schools and Sirkar schools?

President.—Do you say that handicrafts should not be taught in Sirkar schools?

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—Here it is said that some special allotment is made for handicrafts for the Sirkar schools. But nowhere in the budget do we see any amount provided for handicrafts for aided schools.

Mr. C. Matthai.—The allotment is for the purchase of raw materials.

President.—Do they not require materials for the aided schools?

Mr. C. Matthai.—We give to aided schools 12½ per cent for contingencies, and they are expected to meet the same out of the contingencies.

President.—You ask them to utilise a portion of this 12½ per cent that we give for handicrafts.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—Then you are depriving the aided schools of some of their original concessions.

Mr. C. Matthai.—But there is also this to be considered. When the boys acquire a certain amount of practice, they make

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useful things, and something could be got out of them, and that is a source of income.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—The same thing will also apply to Sirkar schools.

Mr. C. Matthai.—But you must understand whatever income we derive from the sale of handicraft productions in Sirkar schools will have to be remitted into the Treasury.

President.—I know these handicraft products do not fetch any price.

Mr. C. Matthai.—At Trichur, at the Exhibition, we were able to collect about 200 or 300 rupees by the sale of handicraft products.

President.—You get the price only for the best there.

Mr. C. Matthai.—Spinning, for instance, ought to be a source of income.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—These explanations affect both kinds of schools equally. So the same concession may be given to aided schools.

Mr. C. Matthai.—For Sirkar schools we pay for the purchase of raw materials and tools. Supposing we are able to make useful things, we sell them, and the money goes to the Government, whereas, if I give grant to an aided school, where is the return for that?

President.—You follow the point, Mr. Ambooken?

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—The tools and the other accessories will not be sold. The products only are sold.

President.—But in aided schools, if they undertake that they will give the manufactured articles to us, then the Government will consider the matter.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—Any profit from the manufactured articles goes to the Manager.

Mr. C. Matthai.—That is what I told you. Here I may state that the Hon'ble Member himself was able to realise more than Rs. 100 by way of sale of the manufactured articles, within a year.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—It may be the expenditure.

President.—As a matter of fact, what Mr. Ambooken wants is to make a general provision for all aided schools under "Handicrafts".

Mr. C. Matthai.—Handicrafts is a source of income, and Mr. Ambooken's School was able to sell articles worth Rs. 100.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—Where from were you able to get that information?

Mr. C. Matthai.—I had been to your school, but I may state here that you had to spend more than Rs. 60 or Rs. 70 on

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account of that. As regards making a general provision for handicrafts to aided schools, in the first place, it is a question of finance. In the second place, there is a radical difference between the Government schools and the aided schools. In the case of Sirkar schools, all the income goes to the Government, whereas in the case of aided schools, the income goes to the Manager. Further, this is a supplementary income to the Manager, and there is no return to the Government.

Increment to teachers who have undergone training in Agriculture, etc.

95. Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—Will the Government be pleased to state whether any increment of salary will be allowed to those teachers who have undergone training in agriculture and industries in the last two years?

Mr. C. Matthai.—The work done by such teachers will be taken into account in deciding increments and promotions.

Government Officers and Managers of aided schools.

96. Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—(a) Will the Government be pleased to state whether the Manager of an aided school is not the sole authority in the matter of appointment and of giving punishment to the teachers of aided schools?

(b) Has the Government made any definite rules as to the power of the Government officers in these matters except what is mentioned in *the Code*?

Mr. C. Matthai.—(a) The Member is referred to the answer to question 375 (a) of the Kumbham sitting.

(b) No.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—It is stated that no special rules have been made with regard to the power of officers in the Education Department. Now, I ask whether the Government will be pleased to make some rules with regard to that.

President.—You say that he is not the sole authority to give punishments.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—There are some sections in *the Code* which are not sufficient.

President.—Are detailed rules necessary?

Mr. C. Matthai.—We simply go by *the Code*. We have not found the necessity for detailed rules.

Mr. I. E. Ambooken.—But there are special rules in Travancore and British Malabar.

President.—But in giving effect to the provisions of *the Code*, do you find in the absence of any rule, an obstacle in the way of giving effect to them?

Mr. C. Matthai.—So far we find our rules are clear enough.

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